

fraudulent in that it did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results or effects claimed for it.

On August 6, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7543. Misbranding of Hinkle Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 2½ Dozen Packages of Hinkle's Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10018. I. S. No. 6884-r. S. No. C-1147.)

On April 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2½ dozen packages of Hinkle Capsules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 6, 1918, by the Hinkle Capsule Co., Mayfield, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Hinkle Capsules * * * For the treatment of gonorrhoea, gleet, leucorrhoea, kidney and bladder affections, mucous discharges, etc. * * * Are particularly effectual for men in the relief of Gonorrhoea and Gleet in advanced or chronic forms, occasioning an almost instant cessation of the intense pains accompanying the usual symptoms of scalding discharge, acute inflammation and irritations of the mucous membranes, prostate gland, etc.;" (circular) "Hinkle Capsules. * * * The following instructions are incorporated especially for the benefit of the gonorrhea and gleet patient. * * * The ingredients used are of known curative excellence * * * peculiarly active in affections of the Genito-Urinary organs. Hinkle Capsules are primarily a remedy for the treatment of the more common Kidney and Bladder disorders, * * * Directions Kidney and Bladder Disorders. * * * Gonorrhea and Gleet. * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of powdered cubebs, cannabis indica, and copaiba, with indications of santal oil and pepsin.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the foregoing and certain other statements appearing on the packages and labels and included in the circulars, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On May 14, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7544. Misbranding of Hinkle Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 5 Dozen Packages of Hinkle Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10019. I. S. No. 6885-r. S. No. C-1148.)

On April 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen packages of Hinkle Capsules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had

been shipped on or about January 11, 1919, by the Hinkle Capsule Co., Mayfield, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Hinkle Capsules * * * For the treatment of gonorrhoea, gleet, leucorrhoea, kidney and bladder affections, mucous discharges, etc. * * * Are particularly effectual for men in the relief of gonorrhoea and gleet in advanced or chronic forms, occasioning an almost instant cessation of the intense pains accompanying the usual symptoms of scalding discharge, acute inflammation and irritations of the mucous membranes, prostate gland, etc;" (circular) "Hinkle Capsules * * * The following instructions are incorporated especially for the benefit of the gonorrhoea and gleet patient * * * The ingredients used are of known curative excellence * * * peculiarly active in affections of the Genito-Urinary organs. Hinkle Capsules are primarily a remedy for the treatment of the more common Kidney and Bladder disorders, * * * Directions Kidney and Bladder Disorders. * * * Gonorrhoea and Gleet. * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of powdered cubebs, cannabis indica, and copaiba, with indications of santal oil and pepsin.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the foregoing and certain other statements appearing on the packages and labels and included in the circulars, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On May 14, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7545. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 96 Bottles of Drug Products. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (T. & D. No. 10801. I S. No. 6819-r. S. No. C-1336.)

On July 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 96 bottles of drug products, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 24, 1919, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Big G A Compound of Borated Golden Seal A Remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membrane or linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs." (substantially the same statements in French, Spanish, and German); (bottle) "Big G A Non-poisonous Tonic * * * A Treatment For Unnatural Discharges of the urinary organs, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflamed, Ulcerated, Itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear;" (booklet or circular) "Catarrh—Chronic, of the Head.— * * * Conjunctivitis, Inflammation of the Eye.— * * * Coryza—Nasal Catarrh.— * * * Cystitis—Inflammation of the Bladder.— * * * Gastritis—Catarrh of the Stomach.— * * * Hemorrhoids—Piles.— * * * Hay Fever.— * * * Throat Troubles.— * * * Pharyngitis, etc., sore mouth, discharges from